

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LAW'S MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
Most earnestly do we invite every one to read the account of Law's celebrated Mississippi Scheme, published on the first page of this paper. Its applicability to our own times is too glaring to need pointing out. The way that great National Institution, "The Royal Bank of France," "regulated the currency" of that unhappy country, is a handsome commentary upon the advantages derived from National Banks. We especially commend it to Nick Biddle's supporters. N. B. History is silent as to any Specie Circular in Law's time. What a pity!
Chillicothe Advertiser.

From the American Monthly for March.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME OF JOHN LAW.
It is often curious to observe how frequently mankind are found acting over the same scenes. Turn back into the page of history, and you will discover whole periods of popular excitement and delusion, which seem to be the exact prototypes of what is going on in your own times. Whether it be that the passions and propensities of men are so much alike in all ages and countries, that they will always, from a kind of necessity, under similar circumstances, be found doing precisely the same things, in spite of the warnings of history or whether it be that there is a kind of procession in human affairs, and only a limited number of changes through which human actions can be run, it is not easy to determine.

John Law, the author of the most splendid and daring speculation that the world ever saw, was the son of Wm. Law, a goldsmith and banker of Edinburgh, and was born in that city on the 21st of April, 1671. In early childhood he addicted himself to the study of mathematics; and as he advanced in youth, gave great attention to the subjects of finances and political economy. While he was still very young, he was employed by the government of Scotland to manage the public accounts of the kingdom, which were in the greatest confusion, and to settle public revenues and disbursements upon some permanent system of finance; a task which he performed with great ability. His father died in 1685, leaving him a respectable fortune, but one by no means equal to his habits of life, or his love of great operations. He immediately went up to London, the great theatre of enterprise and adventure, to push his fortunes in the world. His fine figure, his many accomplishments, his fondness for deep play, and above all, a most extraordinary talent for calculating chances and winning wagers, soon made him extremely popular and notorious in the fashionable world. But he had not been long in London before he killed a gentleman in a duel, which grew out of an affair of gallantry, and was obliged to leave the kingdom. He passed over to the continent, and there spent his time in studying his favorite subjects of trade and finance, and in practicing his talent for gaming and betting. In 1700 he returned to Scotland, and in December of that year, published at Edinburgh a work entitled "Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade." This book, the object of which was to diffuse more accurate and liberal notions on the subjects of Trade and commerce than were then prevalent, was sound in its reasonings and proposals. But it did not excite any great attention, and was not noticed by the government. In the year 1705, he submitted a proposition to Parliament for the establishment of a paper currency, as a machine with which to manage and pay the public debt; and his scheme went so far as to propose issues of paper to the extent of the value of the whole landed property of the country. It was rejected by the influence of the landed interest. Disappointed at not being able to make any thing succeed at home, he went again upon the continent, and for five or six years rambled up and down Europe, leading the life of a gambler and financial projector. During this period he arrived at Turin, the capital of the Duke of Savoy, and submitted to the reigning Duke a project for managing his revenues, and carrying on the trade of his dominions, by a great joint stock company. The Duke was for a while amused with the project, but saw through his fallacy. "Your scheme is a plausible one," said he, "but when you have put all the money of my subjects into the coffers of your company, I should be glad to know what they are to pay their taxes with?" As this was an inquiry to which there was no answer to be made, the projector made his bow, and retired from the court of Turin.

During his rambles up and down Europe, Law had acquired, by play and by his ingenuity in betting, a fortune of more than £100,000, and with it he went and established himself at Paris in 1714. The finances and public credit of France had fallen into most disastrous confusion during the long reign of Louis XIV., who was just then dying; and Law discovered in this state of things an excellent opportunity to make his peculiar talents useful to the new government which should come into power on the death of the old King. Louis XIV. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, then a mere child. The Duke of Orleans became Regent; a man of exactly the character to rely on the service, and to be captivated by the projects of an able projector like Law. By Law's advice, certain improvements were introduced into the public finances; and while these

were going on, he and his brother William Law set up a bank, with a branch in London and a branch in Paris, which they called "The General Bank of Law and Co." This was so prosperous, and seemed to be managed with so much ability, that the government determined to take it into its hands, with Law for its manager, as a machine with which to carry on the fiscal concerns of the country. It was accordingly incorporated, on the 4th December, 1718, under the title of "The Royal Bank." Upon this institution as a nucleus, Law established & developed his great scheme, which in history passes under the name of the Mississippi system.

The Mississippi System was so called, because the company of which Law was the head, had received a grant of large tracts of land at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and one of the ostensible (perhaps real) objects of the Company was the colonization of that territory. But this was only a small part of the great scheme. It undertook the collection of all the revenues of the country; it absorbed the East India and all the other great trading Companies; it was to carry on all the trade with the South Seas,* besides embarking to an enormous extent in stock and banking operations, and taking charge of the coinage. Thus it swept in all the commerce, all the financial concerns, and, as dependent on these, all the industry of the kingdom. Its promises of profit were so magnificent and alluring, that men hastened to sell their moveables, their houses and lands, and every thing that could be turned into money, for the purpose of buying shares in this vast concern. Where all the money that was thus raised, finally went, may very naturally be inquired. Great quantities were carried away by strangers who came to speculate in the stock; immense sums were wasted in trading expeditions; much was embrozzled by the sub-agents and managers of the company; and what did not disappear in this way, was used by the Government for its own purposes.

The effect of all this upon society was to introduce the greatest disorder and confusion. All France was seized with a rage for speculation in the funds. Regular industry was abandoned for this great scheme of national gambling. Its influence reached not only the rich and moneyed men, but penetrated into all classes of society. The shares were constantly rising under the influence of the extraordinary and magnificent promises held out by the managers; so that a share purchased by a man without property to day, could be sold to-morrow at an advance, which would leave him in the possession of a fortune as suddenly acquired as if it had fallen from the clouds.

Every thing at Paris assumed a smiling countenance. Money grew so common that people did not know where to put it out at 3 per cent, and the tradesmen had a greater vent for their goods, the workmen were better paid for their work, the value of the land about Paris rose to fifty, and even sixty years' purchase; many noblemen repaired their broken fortunes, and others grew very rich by the great advantages they made in their actions (stock) of this new company. Numbers of people never known in the world, and who sprung from nothing, were all of a sudden seen riding in their coaches, only by striking into this trade, by which in a few years they had gained vast sums.

These are the words of old Malachi Postlewaite, Esq. author of the Directory of Commerce, who looked on from across the channel, and took great satisfaction in his dry sarcasms upon the confused and fictitious prosperity of the Parisians at that time; and if we did not know the contrary, we might, with no difficulty, believe that he was looking on at the Maine land speculation in our own time. "All the world," he continues, "rue, to Paris. The prodigious sums that strangers laid out in the stock, and the numbers that resorted to negotiate there, filled that city with money and people, and consequently with trade; and they tell us there was nothing to be seen but new coaches, new equipages, new liveries, and buying new furniture; innumerable families were enriched by the surprising advance of stock; in a word, there were no less than twelve hundred new coaches set up, and half a million of people, more than there were before; so that no lodgings were to be had, and they built new houses and streets in every place where they had room."

The cause of the extraordinary rise of stock, and the means by which the managers of the scheme were enabled to keep up the public confidence deserve to be traced.

It had long been believed, on the doubtful relations of travellers, that the country in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, contained inexhaustible treasures. The old notion, too, about the *El Dorado* was not yet wholly exploded. Law availed himself of this popular idea. It was whispered about, as a great secret, that the famous mines of St. Barbe had been discovered in the territory granted to the Company; and by way of giving color to this pretence, a great show was made of sending out a company of miners to dig for gold. Every one was, consequently, eager to obtain shares in a Company that was going to reap such an unbounded harvest of wealth.

"The adventurers," says the Abbe Raynal, "were not satisfied with a bare association with the Company which had obtained the possession of that fine country. The proprietors were appealed to from all quarters, for large tracts of land, for plantations, which, it was represented, would yield in a few years a hundred times the sum necessary to be laid out upon them. The richest and most intelligent men in the nation were the most

forward in making these purchases; and such as could not become purchasers, solicited the management of plantations, or even to be employed in cultivating them. During this general infatuation, all persons who offered themselves, whether Frenchmen or foreigners were promiscuously crowded into ships and landed on the burning sand of the Biloxi, a district in West Florida, between Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi, where a French settlement had been inconsiderately formed, and where these unhappy men perished in thousands, of want and vexation, the miserable victims of a political imposture and of their own blind avidity."

But these were not the only vanities sources of expected returns. The Company had loaned to the Government 120,000,000, and had taken as a pledge, to secure and pay this debt, all the revenues of the country, amounting, on paper, to the sum of 106,000,000, per annum. But the currency, with which these operations were performed, and which had flooded the country, consisted of the Company's bank paper, which they had issued to the amount of one thousand millions. This currency was bottomed on a great deal less specie even than the banking of the present day; and by an *arret* of the 21st December, 1719, the bank paper was ordered to be taken at 5 per cent, above the value of the current coins which it professed to represent.

In the midst of this general infatuation Law himself became the idol of popular favor. Honors were showered upon him from all quarters. The learned societies contended with each other for the distinction of enrolling his name among the members; and the government, in order that it might avail itself of the official station, made him controller general of the finances, or, in other words, prime minister of the kingdom. How coolly and adroitly he carried on his great hoax, is evident from the following remarks of Postlewaite, in which, after enumerating the various extraordinary sights and wonders to which the times had given birth, he says—

"Seventy and lastly—We have seen a private gentleman raise himself, by the dexterity of his management, to be the greatest man in the world; to have all the princes, the nobility, the public ministers, and even the government itself at his back, and above three hundred coaches of a morning at his levee; himself being, with all the modesty imaginable, not elevated by his good fortune, nor discomposed by the application to so much business, but calm and serene, and always present to himself, answering briefly and pertinently to every new discourse, despatching every body's business, with a readiness inimitable and every day producing new wonders in the great affairs of the public which was upon his hands."

Thus armed with the whole financial power of the country, there seemed to be no bounds to the operations of the Company of which Law was the head. The whole thing became a fancy stock, and all thought or calculation of returns of dividends was swallowed up in the enormous speculation upon the shares themselves. The original proprietors were in haste to convert their shares into gold; and the few other bankers, who stood aloof from the speculation, foreseeing that a great crisis was approaching, hastened to collect all the specie they could lay their hands upon, and began to drain the Company's coffers by all the means within their reach. At this period the shares had reached the enormous price of ten thousand livres, at which price their aggregate nominal value exceeded by more than eighty times the amount of all the specie in the country. In this state of things, the government, which had wilfully and wickedly lent its aid to the delusion of its infatuated subjects, saw that ruin was the only remedy, and that this mighty fabric must be prostrated in the dust upon the heads of the crowd below. The first blow came from a royal edict of the 21st May, 1720, ordering the value of the shares to be reduced to five thousand. Thus one half of the property of each stockholder was annihilated. The notes of the bank were ordered to a similar reduction in value. This was national bankruptcy; and the tide of public feeling poised but for a moment at its height, to ebb with a rapidity and power more fearful than its flow. Popular fury instantly turned to popular rage; and amidst the bankruptcy of thousands and the execrations of the kingdom, the great projector retired from the country. The public distress was so great, and the public creditors so numerous, that government was under the necessity of affording them some relief. This duty it was also under a moral obligation to discharge, inasmuch as it held subjects had been led into the snare partly on the government's own promises: above four hundred thousand sufferers, chiefly fathers of families, presented their whole fortunes in paper; and the State, after liquidating these debts, which amounted to a sum too incredible to be named, charged itself with the enormous debt of sixteen hundred and thirty-one millions of livres, to be paid in specie.

Law himself passed over to England, and took a great house in London, where he lived splendidly for a while, receiving crowds of people, who came to visit the man who had shaken by his bold schemes the social foundation of a whole kingdom. Although his property in France had been confiscated, yet his official salary was continued to him by his patron, the Regent, until the death of that prince, on the 2d December, 1723. With him perished all Law's hopes of regaining his fortune. He became embarrassed; suits were commenced against him by his creditors both in France and

England, and was threatened with imprisonment. In 1725 he went again upon the continent, and fixed his residence in Venice. There, in obscurity and comparative poverty, the great adventurer, who had controlled the whole wealth of France, and had involved in his schemes the whole credit of the civilized world, died on the 21st of March, 1759. The following bitter and taunting epitaph appeared soon after in the French journals:

"Here lies the Scotch projector,
Unequaled calculator,
Who, by the algebraic rule,
Hath made old France to play the fool!"

* By the South Seas, in the commercial language of those times, was meant all the Eastern coasts of America, from the river Orinoko down to Cape Horn and the whole line of the Western coast, including the vast space of the Pacific ocean.

† Russell's Modern Europe.

‡ Raynal. Hist. Philos. et Politique liv. xvi.

THE BEN SHERROD.
There is some degree of satisfaction in knowing that the late appalling and wanton destruction of human lives on board the steamboat Ben Sherrod is not passed by in utter indifference by the people residing on the Mississippi. A public meeting of the citizens of Natchez has been held for the purpose of inquiring into the facts connected with this most melancholy affair, and a committee specially charged with the duty of making the investigation have made a report of their findings, on the testimony within their reach. The report declares—

"That the steamboat Ben Sherrod left the city of N. Orleans, bound for Louisville, having on board upwards of two hundred passengers, inclusive of the crew, the steamboat Prairie leaving about the same time, for the same place; and that the said boats had been 'racing' from the time they left New Orleans, until the fatal occurrence, which took place about 12 miles above Fort Adams, at 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th inst. the Prairie being a few miles ahead; that previous to that time said boats had passed and repassed each other some twice or three times."

"The Sherrod had been on fire, and was known to be so by the hands on said boat, sometime before the alarm was given to the passengers in the cabins on the lower deck, and that ample time elapsed after the discovery of the fire, to have run the boat ashore and landed every passenger on her, she being then not exceeding 200 yards from the shore on the right hand side of the river, but that no attempt whatever was made to effect a landing, after the discovery of said fire, until several minutes had elapsed when the Captain, (C. G. Castellan,) finding that the boiler deck was in flames, ordered the pilot to run her ashore, but it was now too late, the wheel rope having been severed by the flames. The Captain then ordered the engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled from his post thus leaving the boat under full headway, uncontrolled by the pilot, and bearing out from the shore farther into the middle of the river. The flames had now reached nearly to the stern of the boat, all was consternation and despair, the yawl suspended by pulleys, was immediately filled with passengers, and in lowering it to the surface of the water, some one cut away the bow rope, which caused the yawl to be run down, and the loss of all within it. The remaining passengers and crew were now forced overboard by the approaching flames."

The report further states "that at the time the Sherrod took fire the hands on duty were in a state of intoxication, having access at all times to a barrel of whiskey, placed forward of the boiler deck for their use, and that the engineer then on duty was equally culpable, having furnished the fire men with large quantities of brandy or other spirits, as an inducement to keep up excessive fires, with a view of overtaking the steamboat Prairie, then ahead of them."

Severe censure is cast upon the captain of the Sherrod for his great indiscretion and neglect of duty, and for the great disregard manifested for the safety of his passengers. The Committee state that not less than one hundred and fifty lives were the sacrifice of this outrageous proceeding.

The report was unanimously accepted by the meeting, and resolutions were subsequently offered and adopted, expressive of the sentiments of strong disapprobation entertained in reference to the conduct of the captain of the Sherrod, in particular, and avowing the necessity of legislative action in order to render safe the immense trade and travel on the Mississippi.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the State Legislature on the subject, and to pray that body to call the attention of the Legislature of all the States bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to it.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Additional particulars of the loss of the Ben Sherrod.—The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamboat Prairie; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power,—a barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there was on board about sixty cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl, without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain for a time attempted to allay the extreme confusion by stating that the fire was extinguished; twice he forbid the

lowering of the yawl which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the star-board shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now beggared all description.

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the passengers are supposed to have huffed on board the Ben Sherrod—one man by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by a yawl of the steamboat Columbus which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Alabama, was floating on a barrel and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Russell, floated down the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight.—Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis Few who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distresses soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Russell acknowledges kind attention from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than sixty escaped, leaving 175 drowned, including the Captain's three children and his father.—His wife was picked up by a flat boat badly burnt. The following are the names of some of the ladies lost.

Mrs. McDowell, of Belfont, South Alabama, Mrs. Gamble and three children, of New Orleans, Miss Francis Few, of Belfont, South Alabama.

Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved. In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red River, fifteen miles below Port Adams. Captain Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know. The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New Orleans True American slip of 23d inst. says—
"Commodore Dallas has taken the thing in hand. We hear from Pensacola yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four sloops and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessel, and reparation for the injuries done our commerce."

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

Even after what we know of the fiendish cruelty of the Mexicans, our readers will be astonished at the new and unheard of barbarities inflicted upon American citizens captured on the high seas, as they are described in letters and other articles which we publish to-day. The letter from Matamoros of May 1st, is from an authentic source, and its details may be relied on. A complete statement of these transactions has been officially communicated to the government at Washington.

We begin to believe the President has convoked Congress as much on account of the affairs of Mexico as that of the currency.

Congress alone has the power to declare war.
The Frigate Constellation, the sloops of war Boston, St. Louis, Concord, and Natchez, with the schooner Grampus, are to sail this day from Pensacola for a cruise on the coast of Mexico. Commodore Dallas ought to demand at the least the liberation of his countrymen from the clutches of those Mexican tigers, at the mouth of his cannon.

Extract of a letter dated

MATAMOROS, May 1st, 1837.
Dear Sir—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and hasten

to inform you that notwithstanding all my remonstrances, the schr. Champion and cargo have been condemned by the district judge as a lawful prize, and the master, crew and passengers denounced as pirates, for which supposed offence they are to be tried by a court martial by virtue of a law giving the military authority jurisdiction over all criminal cases. The decision of the district judge appears to be founded on two decrees of the Mexican government dated the 30th of December, 1835, and 9th January, 1836.

The former prohibits foreigners from coming into the republic with hostile intentions, or with warlike stores for the use of any of the parties who in Texas or elsewhere, are in arms against the established government, under the penalty of being treated as pirates; the latter closes the ports of Texas, &c. The trial was conducted in the most secret manner, without giving the parties interested an opportunity to make their defence. All the proceedings bear ample evidence that the judgment was accelerated by vindictive feelings and a reckless disposition for plunder.

The whole of the cargo has been transported hither to be sold at public auction for the benefit of the captors, although a very small part of it consists of contraband articles of war. The master, crew and passengers of this vessel, as well as those of the Julius Caesar, are still confined in a loathsome prison, without being furnished with the means of subsistence, and all communication with them strictly prohibited. Gen. Bravo is anxiously awaiting the return of his courier from Mexico. If he should receive the slightest encouragement from that quarter the prisoners will doubtless be the victims of an ignominious punishment, and the Julius Caesar will share the fate of the Champion.

The notorious Thomas M. Thompson, commander of the Mexican man of war Gen. Bravo is now in this city, boasting of having fired on the unarmed boats of the ship Natchez, and having put a ball into an American merchant vessel outside the bar. The shameless conduct of this man cannot be too deeply execrated.

The last mail from the interior brought information of Gen. Bustamante having assumed his official duties as President of the republic, and of a formidable "pronunciamento" at San Louis Potosi in favor of the Constitution of 1824; in consequence of which intelligence a regiment of troops left this place last evening for Tampico, another this morning, and two or three more are expected to march for San Louis via Victoria in the course of a few days. The war with Texas is literally blown to the winds.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

We have in our possession the original of the following letter, which we received by a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pensacola. The Champion is an American vessel and was taken under the American flag on the high seas.—Three of the prisoners, whose sufferings are described in this letter, are females!

MATAMOROS, May 3, 1837.

Dear Friend—I am not allowed to converse with any one, but I hope to see better days. We have suffered much, have been in a room 20 feet square—45 persons—the doors shut, and live animals too numerous to mention—nothing to eat for 60 hours. I wish you to publish our situation the first opportunity.—They have robbed us of every thing, and God knows whether we shall ever get clear. They say we should have been cleared if it had not been for the Natchez sloop of war. We are miserable. Publish this if you please.

In haste, yours, N. SHERWOOD.
Master schr. Champion.
To J. B. MINCE, master Rob Roy.

From Vera Cruz.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the bark Ann Eliza, Capt. Biscoe, arrived there on Saturday morning from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 3d inst. The Mexican squadron was then at Vera Cruz, consisting of the brig Turbide, of 14 guns; Libertador, 14 guns, and Vencedor, 13 guns. They had brought in as a prize the Texan armed schr. Independence, having on board Mr. Wharton, late Ambassador from Texas to the United States.

The Ann Eliza was seized the morning of the 27th April, and the captain and mate taken on board the Mexican brig-of-war Turbide, by order of the Commandante General Victoria. This act was said to be in consequence of the U. S. ship Natchez having captured the Mexican brig-of-war Gen. Urrea, on the 17th April. The Anna Eliza was liberated the evening of the 1st of May.

Letters from Vera Cruz say that the release of the Ann Eliza was in consequence of orders from the general Government. The release of the Gen. Urrea by Commodore Dallas, was not yet known at Vera Cruz.

The Ann Eliza brings \$22,300 in specie, besides a quantity in kegs, amount not known.

A PROMINENT EVIL OF THE TIMES.—The newspaper press has greatly aggravated the pecuniary difficulties of the times, by the circulation of unfounded reports, and spreading and increasing the prevalent alarm. Prominent among these are several of the penny papers in the city of New York, which have not only wantonly increased the agitation by rumors and exaggerated statements of all kinds, but to have labored to inflame and exasperate the community. One of these (the Herald) has recently published a list of failures in which it has included several houses which have not failed, but which are of undoubted credit. Such a course is entitled only to unqualified execration.—*Albany Argus*

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

The communication of a meeting of the citizens of Morgan county complimentary Judge Farrow, is unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall have a place in our next.

In our first page will be found the commencement of an Essay on Banking. Although there are some views taken by the author, to which we can take no exception, yet we wish it not to be understood, that his plan is approved by us. Perhaps, when our readers have an opportunity of viewing his whole ground, (for it will occupy one or two numbers,) we may be disposed to offer some consideration of our own on the subject.

The Stage drivers have been for some time violating the City ordinances, by driving through the streets with a speed contrary to the law. Yesterday morning one of those Jehus, in giving a display of his prowess in making a short turn on Main street, upset the stage, with several passengers, by which Mrs. David Landman was considerably injured, though it is hoped not fatally.

Will the corporation take no steps to arrest this dangerous practice?

Shin plasters. Kentucky will soon be deluged with these loathsome trash. Paris, Maysville, Richmond, and many others of the towns of our state, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of a law of 1817, passed for the express purpose of putting a stop to such circulation, have followed the lead given, by the provident city of Lexington, and issued small notes or checks from six cents up to one dollar. The emissions being illegal, we know of no law to punish counterfeiting, and hosts of counterfeiters may be anticipated.

It is said that in Louisville and Frankfort, where the circulation of small notes is prohibited, there is no scarcity of silver change.

It is said there was 230,000 dollars in specie and about the same amount in notes, last found on board the Ben Sherrod, when she was burnt.

We would fain believe, from recent events, that the call of Congress by the President, has relation to other matters than bank failures. The high handed course taken by Mexico—the condemnation of our vessels, and the imprisonment of our citizens, might seem to justify the trouble and expense of an extra session.

Gov. CLARK spent Tuesday night in this city on his way from Winchester to Frankfort. Those who conversed with the Governor, are of the opinion that he will not convene the Legislature. The Louisville committee, however, who repaired to Winchester to see him, and who returned through this place a few days since, we have been informed, came to a different conclusion from conversing with him.

The Observer copies from the Louisville City Gazette, an account of the barbecue given to the goldmine men near that city. Its conclusion is quite as "romantic" as was the circumstance of a lady giving her visitors Tea out of a pot, in which she had forgot to put any tea. Here is the closing paragraph:

"We were told, when he remarked, that he had them all under a rough, hard handed, honest fellow, went up to the carriage. 'Good bye old horse,' said he. 'Farewell, my young friend,' replied Mr. Webster, shaking him by the hand, and the carriage drove off."

How truly "sublime and beautiful," and worthy to be chronicled in all the Bank whig papers in the Union.

An extra session of the Legislature, as it would probably be a short one, would aggrandise, at by those who profess to have some knowledge in these matters, not cost the good citizens of this Commonwealth over from 20 to 40,000 dollars—were it to Kentucky, which it is designed for the benefit of moneyed corporations for the violation of their charters, by which the ruin of thousands of her citizens has been effected.

Governor Mason has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature of Michigan on Monday next.

The New York papers mention the arrival of a committee from the Corporation of Philadelphia, to examine the wooden pavements, with a view to a trial of the experiment in their city.

There has been a destructive fire in New York—which burned several houses. The Evening Post says Mr. W. Ardle's books and papers were in one of Delano's patent iron chests, and all saved free from injury!!

The enemies of the republic in New York, have in contravention of the laws of the United States, established a regular private mail, or "Special Messenger," from that city to Boston, and a notice is published of the fast under the signature of James W. Hale, at the mercantile news room, Wall street. "And should the community be disposed to support the undertaking, special Messengers will be sent daily to Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other places." The reasons assigned for the violation of the post-office law, is the scarcity of specie to pay postages, at a point from which every packet to Europe carries out something like a million of Dollars in the precious metals.

No individual ever had a more exalted stand with us than HENRY CLAY. And we even now believe, that if he could go into the Presidential chair untrammelled, the American Republic would have no cause to regret it. But we greatly fear he has "ploughed with two many heifers"—with blue light federalists,—with Hartford Conventionists,—with Nullifiers,—with constitutional latitudinarians—so that it would be difficult for any to find the ground where he "stands erect."

When Mr. Clay left the United States, on his public mission to Ghent, we risk nothing, in saying, that no individual enjoyed the same amount of popularity. He discharged his duties faithfully—but

there was an insinuation against Mr. Adams, his co minister, which Mr. C. promised at the proper time, to sustain, which still rests in mystery. Without giving the explanation, which it was understood, would have proven Mr. Adams highly inimical to the interests of Western America, Mr. Clay made Mr. Adams President of the United States!

Can it be surprising, that Daniel Brailford, should, in 1815, have toasted Henry Clay, and given it as his opinion, that the rights of our citizens were safe in his hands! He expressed his honest convictions, and that opinion is still unchanged.

We believed then, and we still believe Henry Clay a patriot. Such was not our opinion then, nor is it now of Daniel Webster, the favorite of the Kentucky whigs. We then believed, and still believe that Mr. Webster was, and is of the blue light Hartford Convention party, opposed to the democracy of the United States, but favorable to any aristocratic establishment, which should draw a line of distinction between the well born and the base born.

We then believed that Mr. Webster did rejoice at the disfigurement of his country, and at the success of her enemies—and we now believe, that any thing which would injure or disgrace the administration, would be gratifying to him. Not so of Mr. Clay—we think no man entered upon the war with more ardor than he did; nor do we believe he would rejoice at the ruin of the Republic, if Martin Van Buren, or even General Jackson should be prostrated with it.

These being our opinions of the two prominent and talented gentlemen mentioned, can it be surprising that we should feel for our state, when we see the whigs abandon their patriot citizen and cleave to a blue light Hartford Federalist!

Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster were so identified in the opposition to the war, and to Mr. Madison's administration, that we were mistaken in the application of Mr. Clay's remarks, that "he soiled the carpet on which he stood," to Mr. Webster, when they were applied by Mr. C. to Mr. Quincy—and this acknowledgment should have been made last week, but for the want of room to say more than that we had been in error. And we have now reason to believe that the Editor of the Observer had not observed the error until it had been communicated to him as having fallen from our lips in conversation; for his paper published two days after, gave no intimation of the fact.

It is rather to be regretted, that the Editor of the Observer, whilst searching Nile's Register for our toast, had not turned his eye to the conduct of Mr. Webster during the war. But if he will answer as to a bill in chancery, that what he states, "as of his own knowledge is true, and what he states on the information of others, he believes to be true," and thus deny that Mr. Webster did oppose the borrowing of money, and the appropriations for the support of the war, we may put ourselves to some trouble to prove the fact; but it being notorious in the whole people of the Union, and we not having the Register to refer to, it might, without such denial, cost us more than we are disposed to expend, to prove what is known to all.

"As it would facilitate the safety of the public monies, why do not the heads of Departments permit the receiving officers to make special deposits of public moneys on account of the government, rather than to keep the monies in their thirteen thousand unsafe individual tills?"

This wisely asks the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last. Now we would ask C. what he means by special deposits? Was it not a special deposit, when the United States placed in the Northern Bank, nine hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver to pay the pitiful pensions granted to the war worn soldiers who achieved the independence of the country?—And does that Editor know that this special deposit is now specially held by the bank, and the old soldier paid in nothing but rags? If so, why talk of special deposits?

The Intelligencer calls those who abuse small notes "political harpies," and describes their opposition to "no other reason under the sun, than that Gen. Jackson wishes to banish them from the country." Let Mr. C. consult the people who attend our market—let him ask those who furnish the city with fuel—let him apply to the hardy mountain boys, and ascertain whether they cannot find another "reason under the sun" for their opposition.

Much has been uttered by the whigs about the "collar," but never having felt its pressure, we did not comprehend all that seems to have been meant by the expression. The Observer, however, of Saturday, says, "If the Editor of the Gazette, in the above remarks (on the called session of Congress), has not committed treason against his collar, then are we ignorant of what constitutes that crime in one of the faithful." Again—"Do not the above remarks of the Gazette show more independence than is usually to be found in papers of that caste?"—Again—"Have a care, neighbor, you may be made to feel the strong arm of proscription for opinion's sake. The Washington Junta will not patiently brook such remarks against their most noble master."

The Observer may have had some practical illustrations of what it hints at—we have neither land, nor do we fear any; and if we did, are not so closely collared as to withhold one sentiment which we honestly entertain.

It might be advantageous to the country, if

the Observer and other Bank presses would slip their collars, and come out with fair intelligence and connect to the directors, who, we have no doubt, stand much in need of a knowledge of public sentiment in their present difficulties.—We are free to declare, that in all time past, we have been inimical to all banking monopolies, and our opinion is still unchanged; but the banks, whatever their true condition may be, have much in their power. We could not recommend a great extension of discounts; but we could, by no means, justify oppressive calls.—All that can be wanting to the gentleman who manage those moneyed concerns, is an honest approval of public sentiment—and every attempt on the part of the friends of the banks, by misrepresentation, to impose on the community, must have a decided injurious effect.

Many of our citizens are of the full belief, that the Kentucky Banks will resume specie payments within a few months. We apprehend this opinion is fallacious. They cannot meet their responsibilities in money, until they receive Four Million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents!

We take the Expositions given by the several Banks, and after stripping them of their ambiguity, now present—

1st.—BANK OF LOUISVILLE.	
Notes in circulation,	\$350,000 00
Deposites,	123,350 61
Specie on hand,	473,415 64
	155,950 29
Money wanting to meet demands,	
\$317,165 35	
2d.—BANK OF KENTUCKY.	
Notes in circulation,	\$1,469,040 00
Individual Deposits,	549,299 70
Due United States,	897,378 32
Treasurer of Kentucky,	2,763 16
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	806,924 17
Specie on hand,	3,423,405 35
	634,518 93
Money wanting to meet demands,	
\$2,787,886 42	
3d.—NORTHERN BANK OF KY.	
Notes in circulation,	\$1,496,720 00
Individual deposits,	397,412 65
United States,	638,658 68
Treasurer of Kentucky,	144,137 42
Specie on hand,	2,676,648 75
	917,203 27
Money wanting to meet demands,	
\$1,759,443 48	

RECAPITULATION.

Inability to meet in money the demands which could be made upon the Banks:

Bank of Louisville,	\$317,165 35
Bank of Kentucky,	2,787,886 42
Northern Bank of Kentucky,	1,759,443 48
Total,	\$1,361,795 25

It will be observed, that we have not taken into view any liabilities of the banks other than the deposits and no es in circulation which are redeemable in specie; nor have we given their resources, other than the money on hand. The reports of the several banks which have been published, explain those things, and show a considerable balance in favor of each of the banks. Our object being to correct the opinion that the banks will speedily resume specie payments.

It being thus shown that it will be impossible for the banks to resume payments for a considerable time, the enquiry is, what course will they pursue towards their creditors?

The resources of Kentucky are known to be great, but extensive as they may be, it will be utterly impossible for her citizens to meet this immense debt due the banks, for years, (without taking into consideration their indebtedness to individuals.) And if the banks persevere in the heavy calls, which it is said they have ordered upon their debtors, ruin must pervade the country. Endurance by the banks and by individual creditors, only can prevent the wide spread desolation with which the country is threatened.

The Georgian Journal, gives an expense of the Georgia Banks, by which it appears that they have a surplus of means over their liabilities of \$13,828,671 44! Yet their ability to pay will be seen below:

Notes in circulation,	\$8,531,823 00
Individual deposits,	3,493,077 65
Specie on hand,	12,024,900 65
	3,420,539 02
Money wanting to meet demands,	
\$4,604,361 63	

The New Orleans Courier and Enquirer of the 15th ult. makes mention of a mutiny, which happened in the Texian camp on the 5th of April last, and which was timely suppressed by their commander, Gen. Johnson. The mutiny, it is said, was occasioned from the scarcity of provision and pay—and the anxiety of the soldiery to be engaged in battling with the Mexicans, or to be discharged. Volunteers were coming to them daily.

GOING THE WHOLE. The New York American of May 21st, says,

The indiscriminate hostility to banks, arising mainly in this State from the gross corruption which their character as monopolies has associated with them, has led, and is leading, many minds to doubts, if not condemnation, of the expediency of any banks at all.

So erroneous and so injurious do we deem such doubts, that we here repeat the opinion, which more than once we have expressed before in these columns, that if every bank in the U. States were to fail entirely, and leave its creditors without a shilling, the amount of evil would fall far, very far, short of the incalculable benefit this country has reaped, from the establishment and agency of banks.

Here is subversivity to the Banking monopolies. After affording facilities for the failure of houses to the amount of more than two hundred millions in the two cities of New Orleans and New York, and perhaps near the same amount in other commercial cities; still the loss to the honest citizens of the United States of every shilling for which the banks are liable, amounting probably to five hundred millions, would fall far, very far short of the incalculable benefits this country has reaped from the establishment and agency of banks.

Later accounts from Mexico, state that Santa Anna had been arrested by the Mexican government, and would

probably share the fate of Iturbide.—Although they want confirmation, we take the following from the Louisville City Gazette of Monday, as probable:

A slip from the office of the New Orleans True American, of the 5th, says—"Poor Santa Anna! He is about to fall a prey to the pathos and vengeance of Spain. He has been a victim from Vera Cruz, to a gentleman in this city, stating that on the 7th of May, a party of cavalry, amounting to 100 made a descent on Manga de Clara, and took the illustrious Hero of San Jacinto prisoner. The orders were to keep him alive. He is to be tried immediately on his arrival at Mexico, for his mismanagement of the Texian war. This is but the first step towards his death. When on the scaffold, the cries of his murdered victims will resound in his ears and he will beg the hangmen to rid him of the torture. Poor Santa Anna."

The Express Mail from the South, brings information that Commodore Dallas, commander of our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has thought it his duty, on examining into the circumstances of the capture of the Mexican national brig Gen. Urrea, by the U. S. ship Nahcbez, to give orders for the immediate release of the captured vessel.—Baltimore Patriot

From the N. Y. Times.

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINIONS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

The American and the Commercial have simultaneously proposed Mr. Webster for the next Presidency. The Journal of Commerce urges his immediate and formal nomination. They all agree in praising his suggestions on the present commercial difficulties, and in recommending their proposition as an appropriate and adequate measure of relief. I am not sure whether they expect that the mere nomination will cause an immediate resumption of specie payments, turn foreign exchange in our favor, discharge the heavy debt we owe to England, raise the price of our cotton, cancel our domestic debts, and restore prosperity to all our business relations. If Mr. Webster's nomination by the whigs will accomplish such desirable results, let it be made instantly. It cannot do a particle of mischief, nor will it excite opposition on the part of those who are sceptical to the magic potency of the measure. Those who would regard the ascendency of Mr. Webster's principles in the government, as a national calamity, have not the least apprehension that he can be elected, and may the effort participate with entire safety in the benefits which flow from his nomination. If, however, it is his election that is to bring healing on its wings, I can only say, that he rarely will come late. Long before the next Presidential election, if we are wise, prosperity will be restored to us by the old fashioned process of reducing our expenses till our debts are paid, and then living within our income.

If Mr. Webster's election would work such benefits in the present crisis, as his friends suppose, it would effect them not by magic, but by means. What then are the measures Mr. Webster would adopt and the principles he would apply? Fortunately we have ample means of information. We have been once before, in a similar commercial and financial disorder, and Mr. Webster was then one of our principle currency doctors. We have the principles of his practice clearly explicated and recorded by himself; nay, his very prescriptions written out by his own hand.

In 1816, as now, the banks had suspended specie payments, and the whole business system was in more than the present derangement and confusion. Then, as now, Mr. Webster thought that the difficulties were caused by the financial mismanagement of the Government. Then, as now, a national bank was proposed as the remedy. He opposed that measure and advocated a different one; his several and elaborate speeches upon the subject, express his opinions on all the points of the present question.

He thus describes the evil which was to be remedied:

"Gold and silver currency, he said, was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency. In consequence of the immense paper issues having banished specie from circulation, the government had been obliged in direct violation of existing statutes, to receive the amount of their taxes in something which was, in fact, greatly depreciated. This was the evil."

He next argues conclusively that a national bank is not the remedy:

"The evil was not to be remedied by introducing a new paper circulation, there could be no such thing, he showed by a variety of illustrations, as two media in circulation, the one credited, and the other discredited. All bank paper he argued, derived its credit solely from its relation to gold and silver; and there was no remedy for the state of depreciation of the paper currency, but the resumption of specie payments."

Again:

"If this bank were calculated to do good at all, Mr. W. contended it was only as an agent of the revenue officers of the government. As a bank established for ordinary banking purposes, what would be its operation? If this were to be a specie bank, it would go into operation in Philadelphia; would promise but little, but would perform all its promises; independent of its connection with the government, it would not be able to get its notes into circulation—nobody would borrow of it; it would operate merely as a bank of deposit. All its transactions would be confined to the negotiation of paper for merchants, to enable them to anticipate for a short time so much of their income as was necessary to pay their bonds for duties on importations; and so far, but no farther, it would have a positive good operation. AND AS A MEASURE TO SUPPLY A REMEDY FOR THE DISORDERS OF OUR CURRENCY," Mr. W. ARGUED THIS BANK WOULD BE OF NO EFFICACY, &c. &c.

He then proceeds to show what is the remedy. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK, NOT BEING IN HIS OPINION THE PROPER REMEDY. He proceeds to show what was:

"The only legitimate power of Congress, was to interdict the paper of such banks as do not pay specie from being received at the custom house; with a receipt of forty millions a year, if the government was faithful to itself, and to the interests of the people, they could control the evil; it was their duty to make the effort. They should have made it long ago; and they ought now to make it. The evil grows every day worse by indulgence. If Congress did not now make a stand, and stop the current while they might, would they, when the current grew stronger and stronger, hereafter do it? If, then, Congress should adjourn without attempting a remedy, he said he would desert its duty."

Again:

"In the end, the taxes must be paid in the legal currency of the country; and the sooner that was brought about, the better."

He thus speaks of the law on the subject of the obligation of the officers of government to enforce that law:

"If Congress were to pass forty statutes on the subject, he said, they could not make the law more conclusive than it now was, that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the Government but specie; and yet no regard was paid to the imperative injunctions of the law in this respect. The whole strength of the Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government in the legal currency of the country."

Notwithstanding Mr. Webster's opposition, the national bank was chartered. He continued to think that it was not the proper remedy for the disorders of the currency, and that the measure he had proposed was the proper remedy. He introduced a bill for that purpose, but it was rejected. He then introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the existing law—This resolution "required and directed" the Secretary of the Treasury to take measures "as soon as might be," to exclude from receipt for government dues, the bills of all banks which were not redeemed in specie on demand; and resolved that the enforcement of the requirement "ought" to commence on the 20th of February, after the passage of the act. The resolution was intended to be, and is, upon the face of it, imperative; and has been so regarded by every Secretary of the Treasury since.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Webster made an elaborate speech; in the course of which, he said:

"He had, it was true, some objections against proceeding by bill; because the case was not one in which the law was deficient; but one in which the execution of the law was deficient."

"The great object, however, was to obtain a decision of this and the other House, that the present mode of receiving the revenue should not be continued; and as this might be substantially effected by the bill he had hoped that it might pass. This hope had been disappointed. The bill had been rejected. The House had put its negative upon the only proposition which had been submitted to it for correcting a state of things, which every body knows to exist in plain violation of the CONSTITUTION and in open defiance of the WRITTEN LETTER OF THE LAW. For one he would never consent to adjourn, leaving this implied sanction of the House upon all that had taken place, and all that might hereafter take place."

"It seems, then, that to receive the bills of non-specie paying banks is not only illegal but unconstitutional."

Mr. Webster thus censures the Secretary of the Treasury, for receiving the bills of the banks, after they had suspended specie payments:

"The conduct of the Treasury department, in receiving the notes of the banks after they had suspended payment, might or might not have been excused by the necessity of the case. This is not now the subject of the inquiry. I wish such an inquiry had been instituted. It ought to have been. It is of dangerous consequence to permit plain omissions to execute the laws to pass off, under any circumstances, without inquiry."

He then charges Mr. Madison's administration with having produced all the difficulties:

"It would probably be easier to prove, that the treasury must have continued to receive such notes, or that all payments to the governments must have been suspended, than it would be to justify the previous negotiation of great loans at the banks, which was a voluntary transaction, induced by no particular necessity, and which is nevertheless, beyond doubt, the principal cause of their present condition."

Mr. Webster's resolution was adopted. It was then as has been ever since regarded as obligatory with the executive officers. The principle of it has been repeatedly affirmed by Congress since. In a recent law, which was in a large measure procured by Whig votes, and the passage of which was hailed by them as a party triumph, the officers of government are positively prohibited from paying out "any bank note unless the same should be payable, and paid on demand in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver, at the will of the holder and without delay or loss of time."

Because the executive officers of the government will not disregard the plain and imperative requirements of the law, and violate their official oaths, they are, according to the elegant terms of the modern Whig vocabulary, tyrants, oppressors, dictators, enemies of the prosperity of the country; cold, selfish, heartless, vindictive partisans, &c. &c. Let those who have nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency, read the above extracts from his speeches, and then tell us, whether he spoke the words of truth and soberness, and if so, how they can with the sanction of his authority, assail the administration for the course they have pursued.

The sentiments on the general subject held by Mr. Webster at that time, are thus expressed in his first speech:

"It was a mistaken idea that we were about to reform the national currency. No nation had a better currency, he said, than the United States—there was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject were hard money men; they had felt and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. THE LEGAL CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS GOLD AND SILVER COIN."

Glory to the consistent Mr. Webster, and more glory to the consistent whigs, who now support him and denounce the administration.

MARRIED—By Dr. C. W. Conn, last Thursday Mr. Ira Evans to Miss Eliza Devore, both of this county.

In Hopkinsville, on the 24th ult. Mr. Wm. R. Chubb, of this city, to Miss Helen M. Ware.

DIED—On the night of the 23d of May, 1837, in Lincoln county, Ky., Mrs. ELIZA A. LEE, wife of Wm. M. Lee, and only daughter of James J. Lee, of Fayette county, in the 27th year of her age.

In this City, on Tuesday the 30th of May, JAMES CRAIG, infant son of D. M. Craig.

To the Citizens of Lexington.

THE Associate Reformed Congregation of Mt. Zion will meet according to appointment at the Rankin Church, now occupied by the City School, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to secure a plan to obtain for ourselves a commodious house of worship. As the interest of the people of Lexington and the benefit of the City School are concerned in this meeting, and as something of this kind has been recommended by the City Council, we invite all the citizens and particularly the City Council, to attend and assist, as it is to be hoped that all the difficulties which may now exist between us respecting the said Church, may be friendly adjusted. June 7, 1837—23-11.

STREETERS LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

May 6, 1837. Class No. 18, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 58, 16, 42, 13, 70, 60, 67, 17, 27, 13, 32, 31, May 13th 1837. Class No. 19, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 39, 34, 49, 74, 55, 3, 38, 8, 25, 61, 11, 73, May 10th 1837. Class 3, Extra for 1837. Lowest Prize \$4. 35, 24, 17, 46, 46, 42, 29, 38, 9. Class 4-Extra, for 1837, drawn May 24th, 1837. Lowest Prize \$5. 10, 44, 61, 14, 25, 15, 43, 3, 70, 34, 55, 54, May 20th 1837. Class 30, for 1837. Lowest Prize \$10. 61, 9, 70, 46, 5, 57, 73, 71, 30, 21, 21, 41, 67, 26, 35. Class 5-Extra for 1837, drawn May 30th, 1837. Lowest Prize \$5. 38, 35, 56, 34, 60, 52, 66, 37, 44, 54, 25, A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library, Lex. Ky.

100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!

Kentucky State Lottery, For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky CLASS NO. 24, FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June 10th, 1837. GRAND SCHEME. Highest Prize \$20,000—100 Prizes of \$1,000 each, &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 25, FOR 1837. To be drawn in the City of Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, June 17th, 1837.

SELENDID SCHEME. \$25,000, \$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, &c. &c. &c. 15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets.

Making as many Prizes as Banks. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NUMBER 24 FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June 24th, 1837.

\$35,294, 11-100 \$11,761, 70-100 \$6,000, \$5,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,301, 19-100 \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares in the above Schemes, in a great variety of Numbers, for sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington Ky.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly and confidentially attended to. June 7 1837—23-31.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Militia Companies of Captains Atchison and Castleman, are requested to meet at the Republican Meeting House, on Saturday the 17th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Uniform Company, out of said Militia Companies. All those friendly to such a company being formed, are respectfully requested to attend. June 6th, 1837.—23-11.

Caution.

SALES is to forward all persons from shooting, & firing, hunting or trespassing in any manner, on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such. WALTER CARR, Sen. Fayette Co., June 1, 1837.—22-31.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles as we presume those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms as in any part of the western country.

Orear & Berkley.

Lex April 21, 1837—16-17.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE

MAY 23, 1837.

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car to Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort. The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

FARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. McCONATHY, Clerk.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-17.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS;

A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Chesapeake, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality, and his prices moderate.

Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837—22-17.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A. T. N. & H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE, six dozen very superior White and Rusin, HATS.

May 3, 1837—18-17.

20 DOZEN SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE,

for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-17.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their favor.

His DRESSING ROOM is still in his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. Jones' Brexass's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that his

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water, and Preston's Sals. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces, Braids, Curls and Puffs; new fashion Fore Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids, &c. &c. &c.

FANCY SOAPS AND OILS,

Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West dec'd., I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on 2nd Saturday in June next, (being the 10th day) the property in the petition mentioned being that formerly owned and in part occupied by Edward West dec'd., said property lies on Mill street, between Water and high streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it; two of them on Water street immediately opposite the Rail Road, and well calculated for business houses: one on High street, a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveniently arranged.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

H. I. BODLEY Com'r.

Lexington, May 13, 1837—20-17.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. P. Scott and Joseph Chew has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. Scott to William R. Chew. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. Chew, who will settle all the business of the late firm, both in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT.

JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

May, 11th 1837—18-2m.

FAYETTE COUNTY SET: TAKEN up by John A. Hampton in Lexington a Sorrel Horse 7 or 8 years old about 16 hands high blaze-face shed all round appraised to \$50, by Eliza J. Smith and Nathan Redfield this 16th, May 1837, before me.

D. BRADFORD J. P.

A Copy At. J. C. RODES CLK. By WALLER RODES D. C.

20-31.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying on daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 2 p.m. next day. Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p.m. next day. To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back. Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p.m. Leave Terre Haute every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p.m. To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Illinois, 99 miles and back. Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a.m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a.m. Leave Vandalia every day at 4 a.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p.m. To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back. Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a.m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p.m. Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p.m. To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back. Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p.m. Leave Georgetown every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 a.m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a.m. next day. Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p.m. To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back. Leave Louisville every day at 2 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 4 p.m. Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, Tenn. 91 miles and back. Leave Glasgow every day at 11 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m. Leave Nashville every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 a.m. To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back. Leave Nashville every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 11 p.m. next day. Leave Huntsville every day at 4 a.m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a.m. next day. Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Paducah, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back. Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a.m. next day. Leave Elytown every day at 3 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p.m. To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back. Leave Elytown every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m. Leave Montgomery every day at 24 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 3 a.m. next day. To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if this bid for carrying the Express Mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. Dated 1837."

This postmaster is accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at an intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure.

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two month's extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

ANOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department,

March, 23, 1837 } 16—24th July.

LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by ANTON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner HENRY HEMPHREY, Esq. and by ANTON K. WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANIEL MAYES.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-17.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington. A few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837—3-17.

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, in the various branches of his profession. Office on Main Street, next door to Mrs. GAYMON'S.

Lexington, May 3, 1837—18-17.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked up and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKONETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of RICE'S KID SLIPPERS, just received.

May 3, 1837—18-17.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SHOP

THE undersigned, Dr. H. L. HOLLAND, his RESIDENCE is at BRANNAN'S HOTEL, and his RETREATMENT is to be his RES.

Lexington, April 26, 1837—17-3m.



JAS. M. COONS,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER:

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

A few doors below Brannan's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's best full quilted, plain and common

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES; Superior and common COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags and Carpet Wallets; Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Top TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety. Carriage, Gig and Stage do do. Wagon do do.

With every other article usually in his line, all of which have been carefully MANUFACTURED of the best materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which he will, positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of business.

March 2, 1837—9-6m.

M. D. FLYNT.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Lexington, Ky., one door above the Library,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He intends to manufacture all articles in his line, of good quality, and to be surpassed in the city or elsewhere. He will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a variety of

Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles; Fine Coach, Gig, and Break Harness; Hard Leather Trunks, a Superior article,

And various other kinds—all of the latest and most approved patterns. All articles in his line made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. He hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, that he will merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He will sell all articles as low as any other establishment in the city, of the same quality.

May 17, 1837—21-17.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and the country at large, that he intends remaining for some length of time in Lexington, at Mr. SAMUEL PEELE'S Tavern, where he intends to commence CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Polio, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other diseases that horses are subject to. Persons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.

JOHN HUBLEY.

Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m.

FOX SPRINGS.

White and Black Sulphur. CHALYBEATE AND FREE STONE.

THESE Springs are beautifully situated in the county of Fleming, Kentucky, ten miles from Fleming, and 30 from Maysville, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery, perhaps in the world. Nature appears indeed to have been partial in selecting this spot on which to bestow her blessings, and display the strength of Omnipotence—throwing around it massive rocks and towering mountains; clothing them at the same time with the mantle of health and security, for each breeze that sweeps their summit is fraught with renovating influence, while the waters emanating from them have no parallel in America. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate on a large scale those who may favor him with their company, from the 10th of June till the season expires.

For the quality or properties of the water, and celebrity of the climate, I refer persons to Messrs. John Brannan and Jas. G. McKenny, Lexington; L. L. Shreve, Esq., Louisville; Dr. John T. Shotwell, Cincinnati; A. M. January, Dr. J. M. Shackelford, A. M. Stockwell, R. Langhorn, W. B. Phillips and J. B. McIlvain, Maysville.

HACKS are at all times held in readiness to convey passengers from Maysville to the Springs.

W. GAYLE.

April 27, 1837—20-31.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington. A few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837—3-17.

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, in the various branches of his profession. Office on Main Street, next door to Mrs. GAYMON'S.

Lexington, May 3, 1837—18-17.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked up and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKONETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of RICE'S KID SLIPPERS, just received.

May 3, 1837—18-17.

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-17.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sept 7—53-17.

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves as cheaply and as favorably as elsewhere.

They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do. Centre do do. Pier do do. Enclosed Bason Stands do. Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Sofa, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Breadcrumbs, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of EASTON'S PATENT FORTES. VENEERS for sale.

Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PLANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. HICKMAN, Main St. 2d door above the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836—74-17.

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING. THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the 2nd formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

FANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS Made to order on short notice. JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—9-17.

TOW LINEN & C. 5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 YARDS BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by THOMAS COCHRAN & Co. Lex, Feb 18, 1837—8-17.

TAILORING.

GILMORE & DAVIS, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the above business at their stand on Jordan's Row, 3d door from the corner of Main street; hoping by their close attention and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. LATEST FASHIONS just received Lexington, April 24, 1837—17-3m.

The Blue Lick House

G. L. PRYOR, the present proprietor of this interesting stand, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made a thorough repair of the House lately occupied by Maj. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior gallery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also erected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public BATH-HOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects Eating, Drinking and Lodging. He has the best cook in the country; the best Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the Blue Lick Water.) His Beds are all new and in good order. A fine ball room and an excellent band of music; & as the stages stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasant to those who may choose to visit the Springs, either for health or amusement. Those who may wish to fish or hunt, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every facility afforded them. Vigorous references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel disposed to do so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837—16-3m.

The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligence Lexington; the Advertiser, Louisville; and the Maysville Monitor, will insert the above three months weekly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscribers are now receiving Goods for Spring and Summer sales, comprising a great variety of articles, among which are a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, Ladies' Bonnets, Cloths and Cuff-cases, Summer Goods for Gentlemen, Queensware, China, Hardware and Groceries, &c.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public in general, to give them a call.

SAM'L. ROBINSON, & Co. Lex. April 27, 1837—17-3m.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SHOP

THE undersigned, Dr. H. L. HOLLAND, his RESIDENCE is at BRANNAN'S HOTEL, and his RETREATMENT is to be his RES.

Lexington, April 26, 1837—17-3m.

BLUE LICK WATER.

D. BRADFORD has just received a fresh supply of this pleasant and wholesome medicinal water, and intends keeping it through the season.

May 3, 1837—18-17.

Spring and Summer Goods.

MULLINS & KENNETT, WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS!

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; they intend to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invite their customers and purchasers generally to give them a call.

May 1st, 1837—18-17.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING IS RECEIVING HIS NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. His stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; he intends to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites his customers and purchasers generally, to give him a call.

Lexington, April 21, 1837—17-17.

STOLEN

FROM the Pasture of the subscribers in Lexington, on Thursday last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a riding, white on the shoulders, from the use of the collar, and blind in one eye.

Any person who will deliver said horse to the subscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for their trouble.

CAUTION—A second attempt to steal our horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON. Lex Jan 24, 1837—4-17.

N. & H. SHAW,

Fashionable HAT STORE,

Have removed their Main street, nearly opposite Mountain & Cornwall's Grocery. They have, and will continue to keep a first rate

ASSORTMENT OF HATS, and will sell as low at wholesale or retail as any house in the city.

Lexington, March 31, 1837—14-17.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE. I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the (Cud's) road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c. all of brick, and new; a good Stable, Corn-crib, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of never failing water, with a Pump, it is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots if desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.

JAMES L. HICKMAN. Lexington, March 24, 1837. 12-17. (Intelligencer insert.)

NEW FIRM

In the Boot & Shoe Business.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

Vanpelt & Franklin.

Will carry on the above business in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St. next door to the Intelligence Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a large supply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers. Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price, so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT, H. B. FRANKLIN. Lex, Feb 11, 1837—7-17.

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle up their accounts, as it is necessary for the old books to be closed. He hopes that none will slight this invitation.

Feb. 11, 1837.

JAMES MARCH

MANUFACTURER OF MAHOAGANY, Walnut, Cane Back, Spring Seat, Cane Seat, Fancy Windsor, Spring Seat, and Boston Rocking, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain SOFAS; SETTEES &c. &c., and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, such as Bureaus, Side-Boards, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to none in the Western Country.

May 21, 1836—7-17.

Botanic Medicines.